

WASHINGTON. ROTTER.

Booker Washington, leader of the negro race, was in New York recently. The Sun printed an interview with the Alabama negro, from which the following excerpt is taken:

The present war will have a serious effect on millions of million white and negro farmers who grow cotton in the South, according to a statement made yesterday by Dr. Booker T. Washington, the noted negro educator, when seen at the Hotel Biltmore on his arrival from Tuskegee, Ala. He was much pleased, he said, with the remarks of President Wilson in outlining his attitude toward the negro when he told the University Commission on Southern Race Questions on Tuesday that "our object is to know the needs of the negro and sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and our good."

"Every thoughtful man, North and South," he went on, "will agree with the President. I think his statement represents a growing liberal sentiment on the part of an increasingly large group of Southern white people. The President has always manifested a deep interest in the education and development of our race, even before he went to the White House, as I have had occasion to know."

Commenting upon this The Macon Telegraph of Tuesday says: "The above is simply additional evidence that Booker Washington deserves the position he occupies as a leader of his race. He is not outwardly concerned with the question of whether or not his people are to be allowed by the President to wash their hands with white people. He has always advocated and advanced industrial education for his race, not bothering about social recognition by the whites. His college at Tuskegee is for the training of the mind to guide the hand in useful enterprise."

"There are millions of white people who don't enjoy social equality with their own race, and they would be miserably uncomfortable if they had it."

The less attention American negroes give to the frenzied words of irresponsible agitators of the impossible Trotter type and the more attention they give to Booker Washington's sound views, the better off will our negroes be.

The Truth About Prohibition And Local Option

"COMPIUSION MAKES HYPOCRITES. NOT CONVERTS."

Tuesday next, the voters of Virginia will be called upon to cast their ballots for or against Statewide prohibition. Advocates of prohibition have beclouded the issue in their campaign by labored efforts to show that the issue is solely a moral and social one, ignoring altogether its political and economic importance.

The object of this Bulletin is to point out, especially to the colored voters, the economic disadvantages of prohibition and the advantages that accrue from local option, or local self government.

The so-called "Federation of Colored Voters" are making an appeal to local colored voters to "be careful not to allow yourself to be persuaded to go against decency and temperance by the emissaries of the saloon and bartenders." In their zeal they would try to create the impression that all of the decency, character and intelligence of the Virginia electorate is upon their side. Who are the leading advocates of local option against statewide prohibition? Among them are some of the leading citizens and officials of this State and city. We mention:

GOVERNOR STUART.
EX ATTORNEY GENERAL ANDERSON.
JUDGE G. L. CHRISTIAN.
DR. STUART MCGUIRE.
ROYAL CABELL, COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.
MR. BOBT. B. TUNSTALL.
DR. LOMAX GWATHMEY.
MR. HARVEY M. DICKSON.

And thousands of others whom we might name were it necessary to further establish the weakness of the claims of the prohibitionists.

Before voting upon this important measure the colored citizens of Norfolk are asked to pause and consider the needs of their sections of the city in the matter of permanent improvements, schools, etc., and figure where the money is to come from to make these improvements. The city of Norfolk collected in saloon licenses last year \$110,000.00. Prohibition will mean the absolute loss of this amount in city revenues and the placing of that much additional burden upon the taxpayers. With the withdrawal of \$110,000.00 from the city treasury the completion of contemplated improvements in Huntersville, Barboursville and in Lindenwood, and the further extension of our school facilities are out of the question. In view of such an economic loss to the city is it wise to do away with local self government when the people are crying for more schools, for more paved streets for, better sanitary conditions and for greater municipal

schools and for other expenses of government must be reduced. But the direct financial loss from prohibition is not as great as the indirect loss will be from impairing trade in other branches of business. Large conventions do not meet in dry cities. Country merchants do not, by preference, go to buy their goods where their social pleasures are restricted. People from distant States, seeking new homes, will not likely locate in a territory where the privileges to which they are accustomed are denied them.—Dr. Stuart McGuire.

Let Each Community Decide For Itself

This election will determine the method the people of Virginia will in future follow in dealing with alcoholic beverages. Shall the people continue their method which has obtained for a generation—that is, permit each community to decide in accordance with the expressed will of a majority of the voters of such community, its attitude and determine its action toward the matter—or shall the voters of the State make of the entire State one unit and force every community to prohibit the regulated sale of alcoholic beverages, without regard to the judgment of the majority of voters in such community that some other method of dealing with the subject is preferable?

The Situation in North Carolina

Now, we must come to the States that have more recently adopted prohibition. You would not expect them to get on to all the wrinkles of Kansas and Maine, but they are making a pretty good showing for themselves.

Consider, for instance, North Carolina. And I want to say in justice to that State that whatever she goes after she goes after hard, and she is making the most earnest effort that is being made in any State in the Union to enforce the prohibition laws. Many of you gentlemen know personally just how much of success is attending the effort, but I will say that the people of North Carolina are entitled to great credit for the effort they are making. But let us see some of the results.

North Carolina in 1908 brought forward a half million dollars surplus. She hasn't paid running expenses since. In the Biennial Report of the Treasurer of North Carolina for 1911-'12, the Treasurer calls attention to the fact that there is a deficit of more than \$809,000, and that they brought forward a deficit from 1909.

improvements along all lines?

What Eminent Authorities Say

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?—In Georgia, where so-called Prohibition laws prevail, the statistics of the federal internal revenue office show that there are more illicit distilleries in that State than there are legalized or registered distilleries in all the rest of the States of the Union. And it is notorious that in the larger cities of that State the laws are violated in the most shameless way. I was in Mobile, Ala., when so-called Prohibition laws prevailed in that State, and a gentleman resident of that city, told me that there were twenty-seven hundred 'blind tigers' known to be in operation in that city. A letter recently received by me from a most intelligent and reliable gentleman in Montgomery states that there were ten times as many bar rooms in that city during the existence of the so-called Prohibition laws as there are today under 'Local Option'—Judge G. L. Christian.

Prohibition Increases Taxation

If prohibition prevails, property values will fall and the income of the State from taxation will diminish, and this deficiency will have to be made up by increase in general taxation. Especially great will be the loss to the large cities of the State who derive a substantial part of their income from a special license tax imposed on bar-rooms. What the aggregate reduction of revenue will be to the State and cities will doubtless be told you by other speakers who are familiar with the facts and figures. This much I know: the loss will be so great that taxes must be raised or present appropriations to

'10 of \$321,000; and I am reliably informed that bonds for more than a million dollars have been recently issued to cover this sum added to the State's debt. There is now a commission in North Carolina, not like our commission in Virginia, inquiring how they can reduce the tax rate, but inquiring how they can raise taxes to pay running expenses. The Auditor of the State says there is but one thing they can do. The Treasurer also says there are few subjects in North Carolina that can stand additional tax, and it is not advisable to raise the tax rate, so they will have to fall back on the old dodge of increasing the assessment of farm lands. And this is one of the things that every farmer in Virginia who votes for the enabling act will vote for here.

In 1912 Georgia was on the verge of bankruptcy. In the annual report of the Treasurer of Georgia for 1913, he calls attention to the fact that there is no money to pay the portion of the State debt then due, and he says: "As you are aware, it became necessary during the present year, as it has for several years past, for the State to negotiate a temporary loan," etc.; and he suggests that the limit for temporary loans be increased to half million a year to meet the "casual" deficiency which, he states, has become chronic deficiency, and he tells of borrowing \$475,000 and paying as far as that sum would go in keeping the public schools open.—Hon. Royal E. Cabell, Ex-Commissioner U. S. Internal Revenue.

We ask the colored voters and tax-payers to consider the facts set forth above, and on next Tuesday protect their own interest by casting their ballots

FOR LOCAL OPTION.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

INDEPENDENT COLORED POLITICAL LEAGUE OF NORFOLK; VA

Why Colored Voters Should Support The Cause Of Temperance

5.

As the time of the State Wide election draws near every voter should decide now he is going to vote. ~~The issue before the voter is clear cut.~~ The only question which he has to decide, is whether he will vote for whiskey or against whiskey. If he votes against State Wide Prohibition he votes for whiskey.

Every colored voter should ask the question what has whiskey done for me and for my race. If it has helped him and his race then vote for it, but if it has hindered him and the race, vote against it. The colored voters of Norfolk do not have far to go to find reasons why they should vote against whiskey next Tuesday.

The saloons of this city are surrounded by gambling dens, a-signation houses and a crowd of idlers who will not work and who do not respect the women of the race, and these same saloons collect weekly twelve thousand dollars from the Negroes of Norfolk. Can any man who has in his heart the interest of his family, race or christianity vote to continue such a condition?

The churches, Sunday schools and best thinking white and colored men are lined up for prohibition and will vote the State dry at the election next Tuesday. Every man should arrange to go to the polls and vote early and

see to it that he marks his ballot correctly. There will be two statements on the ticket.

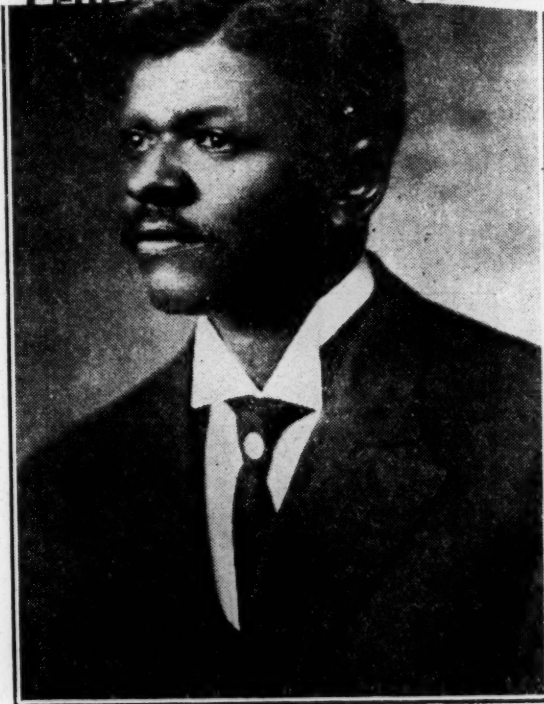
For State Wide Prohibition.

Against State Wide Prohibition.

Draw a line through "Against State Wide Prohibition."

Respectfully,

Federation of Colored Voters



THE REV. J. N. C. COGGINS, D. D.

FIELD SECRETARY, CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY
FOR COLORED WORK

Dr. Coggins was born in the State of Mississippi, where he was converted in early life. He completed the Elementary studies in the Public Schools and attended Rust University. He joined the Mississippi Conference in 1890; after traveling four years in the Conference, he entered Gammon Theological Seminary and Clark University and received the degree of A. B. from Clark University and B. D. from Gammon Theological Seminary; later, Rust University honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is a student of men and books, an orator who always charms his hearers, a speaker of sparkling wit and pungent thought, who never fails to help and please, and a preacher of rare evangelical powers. In the battle of life, he has climbed steadily to his present position. His pluck and push, his common sense and amiable qualities are the weapons with which he has won his way. His excellent wife, Mrs. Jessie Gray Coggins, has served as a great helper in his success. The Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is fortunate in securing the service of Dr. Coggins, who as Field Secretary will be felt throughout the Church because of his ability to present his cause in a manner always convincing.

To Fight the Saloon the Duty of Every Patriot

WHAT THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF THE CHURCH IS DOING

A great many men came to the General Conference in 1912 with the firm conviction that the magnificent work done by Dr. Clarence True Wilson in revivifying the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened tremendous possibilities for good. Accordingly, the Conference made the Temperance Society a regular benevolence, and commissioned it to enlarge its field of action. Since that time the prosperity and progress of the Society has been remarkable. It has proceeded with several definite objects in view:

1. To awaken our Church to the necessity of acting against the saloon as an organization, as well as individually as good citizens.
2. To enthuse and instruct our young people, especially in the Sunday School and the Epworth League.
3. To arouse the Negro members of the Methodist Church, and especially its pastors, to the racial danger of alcohol.
4. To send men and literature among our foreign-speaking citizens.
5. To be of real and constant assistance to all of the pastors of the Church.
6. To create, in Topeka, Kansas, the capital of a prohibition state, a lecture bureau, a research and publicity bureau, and an emergency bureau of help for local option and state-wide prohibition campaigns.
7. To reach the masses in the streets through the secular press and by means of posters, stereopticon slides, and every other available channel of conveying information.

Something has been done in carrying out practically every one of these plans. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, one of the most magnificent orators in America, and the Rev. Harry G. McCain, the new Extension Secretary, are witnessing concrete results from their activity in the field and before the Conferences, and Dr. Wilson's executive management of the Society has given this benevolence a firm place in the affections of the people of the Church as evidenced by increased support.

The Rev. J. N. C. Coggin, D. D., formerly pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), Covington, Georgia is now in the field, representing the Temperance Society among the colored people of the South, and while he has been only a short time in the service of the Society, his work has been most effective. It is believed that in time much can be done to reach colored people with the truth in regard to the effect of alcohol upon the body, upon prosperity, and upon good citizenship. It is especially important that the true facts in regard to the physical effects of liquor and of the moral obligation to abstain should be brought home to a people who still evidence in their bodies the splendid racial result of freedom from alcohol but who are, as all of their leaders agree, in imminent danger of being sacrificed to an un-American traffic.

The Temperance Society desires to earnestly request the co-operation of all colored people in two ways:

1. Let every pastor and every interested layman make full use of the Society's headquarters, Shawnee Building, Topeka, Kansas as a source of information and supply. We earnestly desire to help any colored Methodist in any possible way our resources of information can serve him.

2. Let no pastor neglect the finances of the Society any more than other benevolences are neglected, for, all in all, next to the Freedmen's Aid, the Temperance Society is the most important branch of the Church's work, so far as the Negro race is concerned.

chapters of the Bible it says: "But He (Jesus) spoke of the temple of His body." To Jesus, the man, the body was a temple to be kept holy, and also to be defended from the profanation of enemies. God has written this fact into our bodies in a wonderful way. It has only of late years been understood that water, the air, our food, and every inch of matter in the universe contains multiplied myriads of bacteria, or little living organisms, many of which attack the body and if not slain and expelled from the system, accomplish its destruction by such diseases as pneumonia, typhoid fever, and similar afflictions. God has permitted these little enemies to constantly assail the temple, and in order that we may not be helpless against them, He has provided our bodies with soldiers for its defense, little living organisms which fight these disease germs, kill them, and, having killed them, expel them from the body. Not only do they do this, but they employ themselves exactly as the street-cleaning and sanitary department of a great city—in sweeping clean the blood and muscles, in busily removing the wasted, wornout,

or burned-up parts. Medical men call these little body cleaners and body defenders opsonins, and the measure of their ability to protect the body and keep it healthy is called the opsonic index.

Perhaps the most interesting defenders of the body are the leucocytes. These are the white blood corpuscles, and are tiny things shaped like a coin, with a flat depression in the center. These little leucocytes are constantly rushing through the blood, changing their shape and being able to extend themselves in such a way that they can even pass through the walls of a blood-vessel and into the muscles.

When the leucocytes find a pneumonia germ, or the germ of typhoid fever, in the blood they flow their jelly-like bodies around it and absorb it, and if such a number is required, sometimes thousands of these little cells will be gathered in one place, engaged in destroying the seeds of disease. This is why, if you cut your finger and neglect it, what we call "matter" will finally develop. This dead bodies of the little white leucocytes who have lost their own lives in attempting to defend the health of the finger.

The leucocytes and their fellow-soldiers live only to fight. They must fight or they deteriorate and if it were possible to exclude from the body all bacteria, the result would not be beneficial. The man becomes diseased or sick only when he receives so many germs into his system that the leucocytes are unable to fight them successfully, or he will become ill if the leucocytes and opsonins are not in good condition for warfare, or if they are hindered in their work.

Alcohol the Enemy

Now alcohol when it is taken into the blood in the form of whiskey or beer, fatally handicaps the defenders of the body. The leucocytes do not like poison, and especially are they repelled by alcohol, so that when alcohol is introduced into the blood, in large numbers they leave the blood-vessels and go into the muscles. If, under these circumstances, the finger is cut, the leucocytes have to hurry to the place where they are needed through the muscles, rather than through the blood-vessels, and are consequently much longer in arriving at the scene of action, and often before they arrive to seal up the wound and prevent the spread of the poison the finger is in a bad condition. Alcohol also slows down their movements, making them sluggish, and causing them to neglect their work of removing waste matter from the body and absorbing poisons. It makes them an easy prey to their enemies, for they, themselves, are often destroyed by disease germs. This is why intelligent physicians no longer give alcohol in consumption, pneumonia, or similar diseases. If these sicknesses are to be successfully fought, they must be fought by the leucocytes and similar organisms, and if alcohol is given, the leucocytes are slowed up and handicapped in their work and the

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Saloons In Huntersville

The Journal & Guide
4-11-14.

When Judge Hanckel decided to clear out the saloons on Church street, north of Queen street, he evidently did so with the view of reducing the liquor traffic among Negroes, in a territory known as the Negro district of Norfolk. In as much as he yielded in the matter of Church street, to the earnest appeal of a committee of a dozen or more influential white citizens, supplementing the organized efforts of the colored leaders to rid the colored sections of the city of saloons, it is at once more apparent that he acted from a desire to help the Negroes, morally and otherwise, to become better citizens.

In a short while the highly beneficial result of the change was apparent in Queen street. Its transformation was wonderful. The people of the city have looked forward to a like transformation on Church street after May 1st. But the people were not prepared for the news that while one section of Church street, where the Negroes did much of their shopping, would be cleared of saloons, another section of Church street that is in the very heart of the Negroes' largest residential section, would be left open to the traffic of liquor. To license saloons in Church street north of Goff street, would neutralize the benefits accruing from the removal of saloons from Queen street to Goff, and intensify the evil.

This situation could have but one meaning. It could have but one result. The liquor traffic that has been distributed along Church street from Queen to Eighteenth street, would be crowded into that section of Church street between Goff and Eighteenth street.

It matters not whether this liquor traffic is divided between

twelve bars or restricted to three bars, the result is the same. As much hell and harm and misery can emanate from one bar as from a half dozen, if the place is large enough. And nothing could illustrate this to better advantage than the activity of one of the bar men who expects to do business in Huntersville after May 1st, in tearing out and knocking down walls and partitions and making his place larger. He is making room for the traffic.

If Judge Hanckel wants to help the Negroes to become better citizens, if he wants to reduce the criminal records of his city, if he wants to reduce the death rate of his city—and we believe all of this is his desire—he will look into the Huntersville situation personally, he will make some investigations before granting license for the sale of liquor out there. In all probability he has been misled. The liquor interests never stop fighting and never lose hope until their last man is dead. Who would have thought that they would have had the courage to ask the court to grant them license to do business in the front doors of some of the best colored homes in this city after that same court had thought it unwise for them to do business in a section where Negroes merely congregated for shopping purposes?

The Colored citizens of Huntersville, Barboursville and Lindenwood do not want this liquor traffic segregated in their midst. They have no recourse in the matter above petition to the court. A less submissive and law-abiding people would not have it. There would be violence. Our homes should be protected. We ask the law which we respect and support to protect them. We want peace. We do not want to encourage lawlessness and disorder.

We hope that Judge Hanckel will carefully investigate the Huntersville situation before granting a license for the sale of liquor in that section.

SALOON REVOLUTION.

While we have no quarrel with the Excise Board, we are at a loss to understand why or how so many of the bars kept by colored proprietors fell under the ban. A casual inspection of the town, coupled with inquiry as to the personnel or purchase for sale any whiskey of bar-room proprietors, we can not escape the fact that the rum trade is substantially in the hands of the Irish and Germans, the former predominating. As a general rule the first named purveyors manage to locate in neighborhood where the colored people are in large numbers, if not in the majority, and are the foremost in establishing jimcrow distinctions, it matters not what the character or condition the colored people may be. We do not favor class privileges in any service, but under present conditions, when the jimcrow spirit is daily increasing, see no reason why colored saloon proprietors should not have had a strictly fair show, or rather, a larger representation than at present. We are not favoring intemperance when we say that if the spirit of jimcrowism is to be tolerated or encouraged, fairness would suggest that a fair number judiciously distributed, colored people be given licenses in order that those who desire alcoholic beverages in a bar-room may be accommodated without being insulted and humiliated by inferior white folk. Considering the great number of licenses granted and the very few colored people engaged in the business, it looked like an especial effort to do away with colored saloons. In looking over the field we certainly can find no earthly reason why the hostelry of Moses Dade should have been closed. It is notorious that that place was among the least objectionable in the city, as indicated by the hundreds of testimonials of white and colored neighbors and friends. We trust either that the colored people be given a fair number of establishments or that the Excise Board insist upon such regulations as will relieve those who enter white bar rooms from the humiliation of hav-

ing to drink behind screens and among uncongenial surroundings. The Anti-Saloon League of Virginia has won a most notable victory as a result of the election held Tuesday, September 22, 1914 and as a result the liquor interests in this state have been doomed to practical annihilation. The mandate of the voting electorate will go into effect November 1, 1916. After that date it will be unlawful for any person, social club, firm or corporation to sell or purchase for sale any whiskey or spirituous liquors. This includes wine, beer, etc. Whiskey can be sold for medicinal purposes. Whiskey and beer can be manufactured in the State and shipped to outside places for sale. Social clubs will be "hard hit" too for the reason that only the "locker system" can be used. The law does not prohibit the purchase of liquor by a citizen from places outside of this State and the mail-order houses in other States will do a flourishing business. Each citizen can secure by express a quantity not exceeding a gallon at one time and this must be for his personal use.

The social clubs will surely feel the effect of the new law. They must resort to the locker system, which while satisfactory in a way to the members is not profitable to the social club. The Statewide people now propose to pass supplementary laws to make the state-wide legislation effective, and to this end will endeavor to secure the election to office of only anti-saloon people.

Tens of thousands of dollars worth of bar fixtures were virtually confiscated by the action of the electorate last Tuesday. The advocates of the restricted ballot are bemoaning their losses at the polls. Practically all of the white daily papers in this city and State advocated the disfranchisement of the colored people and during this contest, they advocated the whiskey interests.

The answer given has given all of them the headache, even though they profess their willingness to "continue to take medicine." If the white folks can do with a limited supply of liquor certainly the colored folks can, for the latter are now saying, "We don't like the stuff, nohow."

IS IT JUST?

Just why the Excise Board should grant 298 whiskey licenses to white dispensers of liquors and only five to colored saloon keepers. Then why should white bar rooms be permitted to exist in colored residential neighborhoods and no permitted to exist in white residential sections of the city? Why should colored bar rooms be closed in business sections of the city for no reason whatever and others of known reputations be permitted to exist?

Moses Dade, at 1216 Pennsylvania Avenue, in a business section of the city, and who was closed because of an anonymous letter, the author of which was unknown to the party who presented it. Is this fair or just? Since there is a law permitting saloons to exist there is no reason why colored saloon keepers or such colored men who desire to conduct a business of this character, be given a square deal? The next Congress will have a good opportunity to investigate the gross discrimination that has been practiced in the distribution of whiskey licenses.

We have about 100,000 colored people in this city and about one-tenth of them are temperance shams who will drink as much whiskey as those who haven't signed the pledge or advocate temperance. There is a greater sin than whiskey drinking and these temperance shams know it. What is a greater sin than debauching your neighbor's wife or daughter in attempting to degrade innocent and virtuous women? Lying is as much a sin as drinking whiskey. A minister of the gospel will do more lying than a whiskey drinker will devour whiskey. Who is the greater evil to society?

An honest whiskey drinker is less dangerous to society than a liar.

If these temperance advocates would attempt to clear the residential sections among colored people, of saloons, then The Bee would have some faith in this temperance crusade against saloons.

Let the colored saloon keeper have a square deal.

UNJUST ARREST.

Charles Daniels was arrested last week because he was upon the public streets in his usual street dress on a dress parade. The question now is, why was Mr. Daniels ar-

rested? What justification did the officer have to make an arrest? Mr. Daniels is not crazy and neither did his conduct upon the public street at the time warrant his arrest. It is now claimed that he is crazy and must go to the Washington asylum for observation. Did Mr. Daniels need to be observed? He has a gentlemanly and polished air about him, and just why a white man thinks that a colored man is crazy because he is well dressed or a sport The Bee is at a loss to know.

Mr. Daniels dresses well, but he works hard for a living. He does nothing that would warrant an arrest. He walks the public streets with an air that would put Vanderbilt or Rothschilds to flight or make Lord Chesterfield look shame. If a colored man dresses well, he is a sport or a "vag." If a white man dresses well and has no occupation and is without money he is styled a retired millionaire. Mr. Daniels is no doubt one among the best dressed colored men in this city, and why he should be placed under arrest because he was promenading the avenue should be investigated by his church.

COLORED VOTERS AND PROHIBITION.

We presume we have heard the last of the charge that the local option forces of the commonwealth are registering Colored voters. The charge was so weak and time-worn may be sure that it had no other foundation, the man in the streets cause of prohibition abandon one of panic-stricken leaders of the forlorn to drop the subject. And when the ate prohibitionists friends were forced overwhelming that each a desper- and the refutation so immediate and prohibitionist friends were forced to drop the subject. And when the panic-stricken leaders of the forlorn cause of prohibition abandon one of their arguments, the man in the streets may be sure that it had no other foundation than he fancy of its framers.

But the record must be kept straight, not only because this time-work libel was a reflection on the integrity of some of the best men in the state, but because it is merely an in-ent in a campaign, the end of which will not come when the vote is cast on Sept. 22. In case Virginia adopts prohibition, we shall have reason to re- the responsibility for the law as it stands today. Let our readers remember, then that the qualifications for voting in the prohibition election

were fixed not by the local optionist, but by the advocates of the state-wide prohibition. When the question was under discussion in the senate, the danger of enlisting a Colored vote was pointed out and proposals were made to amend the law in such a manner as to make it impossible for the poll books to be padded with Colored voters. Senator after senator warned the majority that if the law were shaped to permit Colored men to register, an element would be added to our electorate which would remain always to taint and corrupt. But in the face of these warnings the prohibitionist calmly proceed to frame he measures as they pleased. If Colored men had been added to the qualified electorate, the blame for that calamity would rest not on the local optionists who look to the present good name and the future welfare of Virginia, but on our prohibition friends who are determined that the saloon "must go," it matters not what else may come.

Richmond News Leader

DR. CHILDS FIGHTS SALOON EVIL

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—Dr. C. W. Childs, member of the Board of Education, an able practicing physician and a public-spirited citizen, is making a strong fight against the saloon evil in the District. He regards the open barroom as an enemy to the prosperity of the working man of any race, but is particularly bitter over the apparent discrimination when the protests of white residents of the locality are sufficient to keep the saloon away from their homes, while it has been the practice to allow a multitude of dram shops to foist themselves upon neighborhoods inhabited by Afro-Americans. Dr. Childs is a fearless defender of his people, and his contention for a confinement of the saloon to the business districts will win. Dr. Childs is boss of all that is under his hat, and he cannot be bluffed or bulldozed by anybody in town. Dr. Childs' recent speech before the Excise Board was a masterly presentation of the view of the thoughtful Afro-American people on the subject of saloon licenses.

NEGROES MOVE

AGAINST SALOONS

A colored minister, in a moderate and sensible letter to the Times-Dispatch, earnestly protests against the number of saloons licensed to do business in the section of Richmond where the colored people have their homes. On one street, Baker, there is a saloon at

every corner for four blocks, then after three blocks another, and four blocks further another. In other words, in eleven blocks there are six saloons. A similar condition of affairs exists throughout this section occupied by the colored people. The Times-Dispatch editorially endorses this protest and exhorts Judge Richardson to refuse these licenses. They ought to be refused. In the first place, the decent and God-fearing Negroes, who are working for the uplift of their people, ought not to be hindered and defeated by these pestiferous institutions. The Negroes need this protection of the law more than the whites. Yet the policy in Richmond is rigidly to exclude saloons from the white residential sections and to license them almost anywhere and everywhere in the Negro residential sections. In the second place, if our policy of multiplying saloons where the Negroes have their humble homes works damage to the Negroes, it works damage to the whites also. If lawlessness and vice are encouraged among the blacks, the whites will surely suffer.—Religious Herald.

VIGOROUS FIGHT ON SALOONS

The Journal & Guide
4-25-14
Prospect of Saloons in Huntersville

Alarming to Citizens of That Section

WILL APPEAL TO COURT

Judge Hanckel Will be Asked To Deny License North of Goff Street

As the time draws nearer for the hearing of applications for license for the sale of liquor on Church street, between Goff street and the Norfolk & Western Railroad, the opposition of citizens who live in the territory contiguous to these saloons become more

determined, and on next Wednesday and Thursday when the hearings will take place in the Corporation Court, Judge Hanckel presiding, a vigorous protest will be made.

Enthusiastic Mass Meetings

Friday night, April 17th, a big mass meeting was held at Fremont Street Baptist Church, when addresses were made by Rev. J. H. Ashby, Rev. J. J. Mainor and others. Last night one of the largest meetings of the kind ever held in Norfolk took place at John Brown Memorial A. M. E. Church. Speeches were made by Mr. J. W. Hough, president of the State Anti-Saloon League, Dr. Donaldson, Dr. Chas. S. Morris and other citizens. Plans were completed for the opposition in the Corporation Court.

Location Unsuitable

The residents of Huntersville declare that their section is strictly residential and that in view of the removal of saloons from Church street, between Queen and Goff, the renewal of the license for saloons in Huntersville will open the way for the transfer of the liquor traffic heretofore existing on Church street, north of Queen to that section. As far as improving conditions is concerned, the people maintain, that no good will be accomplished by closing bars north of Queen street to Goff and leaving them beyond Goff. The only result of this condition would be to make conditions vastly worse and confine them to a residential section.

Whisky Is Attributed

As Cause of Negroes'

Downfall by Conference
Constitution 12-12-14
Sandersville, Ga., December 11.—(Special.)—The A. M. E. conference is rushing business sessions. Bishop F. H. P. received twenty-six applicants into the body.

The committee on temperance reported through N. K. Knowlton, who denounced in strongest terms that class of the race who are destroying themselves, the women and girlhood of the race in the traffic of whisky and beer. The report declared that two-thirds of the crimes committed and the most dreadful evil of the negro race came through whisky drinking. The report called upon all officers of the law and decent leaders among the people to

deal positively with whisky drinking and selling.

SAY SALOON WILL INJURE SECTION

Negroes Appeal to Commission to Rescind Order Allowing Saloon to Open at Smythe and Highland 8-28-14

Protesting against the transfer of a saloon to the corner of Smythe street and Highland avenue, many negro residents and property owners of that immediate section yesterday filed formal complaint with the Excise Commissioners. Rev. F. H. Hill, pastor of Hilliard Chapel, delivered the petition of the negro citizens and also made verbal appeal to the excisemen to rescind their recent order, permitting the transfer of the saloon from another part of the city.

The petition of the negroes sets out at length the grounds upon which their complaint is made. Their spokesman, the Rev. F. H. Hill, declared that the opening of a saloon at Smythe and Highland avenue will work a great hardship on the better element in that vicinity and that it will serve as a severe handicap to them in their efforts to improve the status of the race in Montgomery. "We believe the white people of Montgomery will support us in our stand," he declared. "They have always shown a disposition to give us every opportunity to make for a better negro citizenship, and I do not believe they will be entirely satisfied with the opening of a saloon in this neighborhood, which we are so earnestly striving to make a fit residential section for honest, sober, respectable negroes."

He had been able to confer with only one of the commissioners late yesterday, but was highly hopeful that the board would lend a friendly ear to the petition from the negro citizens.

NEGROES WANT CLUBS AND SALOONS CLOSED

By a rising vote on Sunday morning the congregation of Friendship Baptist church, colored, petitioned the mayor and council of Atlanta and the legislature of Georgia to abolish beer saloons and locker clubs in the state. It was an enthusiastic temperance rally held under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon league, and the speakers were Rev. E. R. Carter, pastor of the church; J. B. Richards, who organized the league in Georgia nine years ago, and William D. Upshaw, vice president of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Temperance - 1914

OPPOSE SALOONS IN WASHINGTON

T. Thomas Fortune Leads Fight
to Move Bars From Colored

Residential Section

The Journal and Guide

Washington, D. C. October 12.—Colored citizens of Washington have begun an organized movement with the object of clearing the colored residential sections of the city of saloons. The current issue of *The Washington Sun*, of which T. Thomas Fortune is editor, has the following report of a recent interview of a colored citizens committee with the District Excise Commissioners:

The committee appointed by the mass-meeting held at Shiloh Baptist Church two Sundays ago called upon the Excise Commissioners of the District of Columbia, at the Municipal Building, Monday afternoon last, and had a full and fair hearing. Some sixteen addresses were made, and the Commissioner listened to them all with the closest attention. The address of Dr. J. M. Waldron was particularly direct and informing, like the opening statement of Mr. Shomaker, the able and faithful attorney of the Anti-Saloon League, while that of Dr. F. J. Grimke was a scathing arraignment of the liquor traffic as existing without plausible necessity or justification. He regards the whole liquor traffic as criminal, which should be outlawed by law and public opinion. Mr. Fortune agreed with him in this position, but, knowing an appeal of that character could have no weight with the Commissioners, who are not supposed to be biased as to the legality or morals of the traffic, Mr. Fortune insisted that the traffic should be excluded from our residential districts on the same grounds and for the same reasons that other groups of citizens insisted upon it, namely, that the liquor traffic is immoral and crime-breeding, and that our children should not have the temptation to patro-

nize them placed at the very doors of their parents, many of whom are already the victims of the liquor habit. Rev. Alexander C. Garner made a splendid appeal along the same lines.

NEGRO VOTERS AND PROHIBITION.

We presume we have heard the last of the charge that the local option forces of the commonwealth are registering negro voters. The charge was so weak and time-worn and the refutation so immediate and overwhelming that even our desperate prohibitionist friends were forced to drop the subject. And when the panic-stricken leaders of the forlorn cause of prohibition abandon one of their arguments, the man in the streets may be sure that it had no other foundation than the fancy of its framers.

But the record must be kept straight, not only because this time-work libel was a reflection on the integrity of some of the best men in the state, but because it is merely an incident in a campaign, the end of which will not come when the vote is cast on Sept. 22. In case Virginia adopts prohibition, we shall have reason to recall the responsibility for the law as it stands today. Let our readers remember, then, that the qualifications for voting in the prohibition election were fixed, not by the local optionists, but by the advocates of state-wide prohibition. When the question was under discussion in the senate, the danger of enlisting a negro vote was pointed out and proposals were made to amend the law in such a manner as to make it

impossible for the poll books to be added with negro voters. Senator after senator warned the majority that if the law were shaped to permit negroes to register, an element would be added to our electorate which would remain always to taint and to corrupt. But in the face of these warnings, the prohibitionists calmly proceeded to frame the measure as they pleased. If negroes had been added to the qualified electorate, the blame for that calamity would rest not on local optionists, who look to the present good name

and the future welfare of Virginia, but on our prohibition friends who are determined that the saloon "must go," it matters not what else may come.

VICTORY FOR MORAL FORCES

The Journal and Guide
Liquor Traffic Gradually Yields In
Local Fight For Civic
Improvement

OVER 30 SALOONS CLOSED

Remarkable Changes Have Taken
Place In City Curing Past
Three Years

When Judge Hanckel last Friday announced from the bench in Corporation Court that next year the saloons in Huntersville would have to close their doors April 30, 1915, and that he would not consider any applications for license in that territory with the possible exception of the white hotel at the corner of Church and Eighteenth streets, he marked the for the first time a final section of the city. For several years have been battling for civic cleanliness to score a signal victory.

Over Thirty Saloons Closed

During the past three years over thirty saloons have been closed in the colored business and residential sections of the city. First Queen street was cleared, then Church street from Queen north to Goff street, and next year they will be cleared out of Huntersville. Judge Hanckel's policy has been to give the bars a year's notice in each contested case and he followed this course in the matter of the Huntersville saloons.

A Clean Thoroughfare at Corner
of Church and Queen

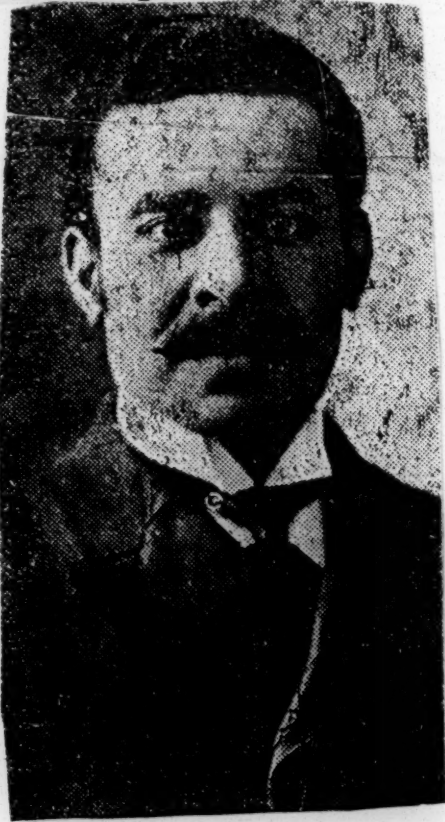
One of the surprises of this year's contest was the closing of Murphey's saloon at the southwest corner of Church and Queen street. In anticipation of taking care of the trade driven out of north Church street this bar had made extensive alterations, giving larger capacity. Joynes place on the northwest corner of Church and Queen was denied license, and this gave the southwest corner a monopoly. Seeing the danger in this situation Rev. Dr. C. S. Morris, who has been acknowledged leader of the temperance forces in the city for the past three years, undertook the removal of this bar almost single-handed, and after a contest that consumed a whole day Judge Hanckel announced that he would not renew this license. Dr. Morris made a fearless and uncompromising attack upon the Murphy saloon, adducing testimony to show that women bought liquor from the place through a hole in the wall, and other testimony to show that the place was not a desirable location for a saloon. Captain Tazewell Taylor who represented Dr. Morris, made a convincing argument, and notwithstanding every business man in the block with one exception expressed their desire to have the place unmolested, Judge Hanckel denied the license. There will be no more saloons at the corner of Church and Queen streets.

Dr. Morris' Fight for Temperance

During his residence in Norfolk Dr. Morris has distinguished himself through his untiring fight for the cause of temperance, and his influence has also been felt in the anti-saloon activities throughout the state and nation. A few weeks ago he was invited to appear before the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate in the hearing on the national prohibition amendment proposed by Congressman Hobson and he has made a speech that electrified members of Congress and others present.

The New York Evening Telegram of Friday April 17th. has the following report of it:—"One of the most notable speeches at the hearing and the one which received the most applause was delivered by a Negro clergyman of Norfolk Va.,

the Rev. Charles S. Morris. He urged Congress to pass the measure as protection to his race. Before the Civil War when they could not get liquor the Negroes were law abiding and peaceable. Most of the crime committed by them since the war could be traced directly to the influence of liquor. If the Government can protect the people from lottery and wild cat mining schemes it can protect also from the greater injury of inter-state rum traffic. It is the rum shipped across state lines that nullifies state prohibition. Dry states will never be dry until Uncle Sam stops wet states from flooding them with liquor."



Rev. Chas. S. Morris, D. D. SALOONS IN ARKANSAS CLOSE WITH OLD YEAR

Little Rock, Ark., December 30.—The ushering in of the new year tomorrow midnight will witness the closing, temporarily at least, of every saloon in Arkansas. It will mark the second annual state-wide closing under the provisions of the Going law, which went into effect a year ago. The law requires the presentation of a petition signed by a majority of the white adult residents of the municipality before saloon licenses can be issued. Such petitions are now in circulation in Little Rock, Hot Springs, Helena, Fort Smith and several smaller cities.

LIQUOR THE ENEMY OF THE NEGRO

We are devoting considerable space this week to the liquor question. There are two great facts that stand out in the problem of liquor and the Negro. First, the Negro has not as yet been generally cursed in his strong body by liquor. He is yet a man of great brawn. Second, the use of liquor among Negroes is now so common that it is spreading death among them and is rapidly undermining the magnificent physique built up by centuries of abstinence. A contractor in West Virginia who works hundreds of men, said that one Negro is equal to two Italians or other foreign immigrants. Explaining, he said: "The Italian has lived on spaghetti and wine for many generations; the Negro has lived on meat and cornbread, and hardly knew the taste of liquors until the present or preceding generation."

In China, where they have been waging an awful war against opium, the cry has been not that opium injures the individual and hurts business, but rather this: "That China may be strong." The Chinese have noted the victories of anti-opium Japan over opium China and whiskey-drinking Russia, and they have determined that their country also will be made strong. This should be the motto of every patriotic Negro: "That we may keep ourselves strong," not only because bodily strength is a good thing to have, but because it is a splendid foundation for moral and mental strength.

The Human Factor in a recent issue showed by striking charts that since 1880, although the American death rate per thousand has been reduced 25 per cent, chiefly by better care of young children and better sanitation, protecting the lives of the young up to twenty years of age and in less degree to forty, the death rate above forty years of age has shown a marked increase from diseases of the heart, kidney and other degenerative effects common to middle life and old age. The report says: "Something is causing the important organs of the American's body to wear out too soon." Who can doubt that this increase of deaths is due to the increasing use of liquors in wet territory, and especially to the increase of the social evil and its accompanying solitary vice? Impurity, even more than intemperance, gambling and Sabbath-breaking, is the question of life or death to nations.

Race degeneracy is going on fastest of all in the cities of our so-called "civilized race." Sir Andrew Clark, physician to Queen Victoria, said that when he looked at the hospital wards, and saw that seven out of ten owed their diseases to alcohol, and when he thought of all the other evils wrought by drink, he felt impelled to give up his profession, "To give up everything and go forth upon a holy

crusade, preaching to all men, Beware of this enemy of the race." If we cannot give up everything to do this grand and necessary work, surely we can give a little time, a little work, a little money, an earnest prayer, a few worns, a good example, a temperance vote. It is the duty of every patriot to fight the saloon.

NEGRO VOTERS.

The News Leader yesterday afternoon stated that the last had been heard of attempts to register negro voters or the election on State-wide prohibition. The last has not been heard of negro voters. The Virginian prints today a letter from Judge Goodwin, and also a letter from Mr. H. L. Taylor, of Emporia, who wrote the statement originally printed by The Virginian

The letter from Mr. Taylor, substantiated by the statement of citizens, is addressed to the News Leader in reply to an article printed in that paper on Wednesday, and must have been in the office of the New Leader early yesterday morning, certainly before the editorial page was closed for the regular edition. We do not find Mr. Taylor's letter or any reference to it. Mr. Taylor does not recede from his original statement, but on the contrary accompanies his letter with a statement signed by a number of reputable and responsible citizens of Emporia, who were in his office when the conference was held with Mr. Briggs, which statement, while distinctly disclaiming any reflection on Mr. Briggs, and, in fact, expressing the most friendly regard for him, contradicts some of the statements made by

It is apparent that four negroes were registered by Mr. Briggs before the conference, and that none of the other seven who had applied have since registered. The New Leader will not deny that the saloon men are actively at work trying to get the names of negroes on the registration books in Henrico county. The Virginian's information on this subject is from a registrar to whom negroes applied who stated that two saloonkeepers had urged them to register.

It is amazing that the News Leader should either lend its editorial columns to make false statements or else show such ignorance as to legislative methods as is displayed in its editorial in yesterday's issue. The journal of the senate will show that the proponents of the enabling act, in their desire to have the purest electorate possible to vote on this

question, proposed to limit the vote to those who were qualified to vote in the general election of November last. This proposition was defeated by the vote of 21-20. It was after this defeat of the effort of the dry forces to restrict the electorate to the qualified vote of November last that the senate adopted an amendment permitting those who had qualified to vote by paying their poll taxes in December last to register and to vote.

One effect of this amendment, which the liquor interests advocated, was that it added to the electorate in the cities those who had qualified themselves for the municipal elections in June of this year. It is known that the sentiment in favor of the saloon is much stronger in the cities than in the country.

It is absolutely false that the prohibition leaders are in any way responsible for it being made possible for negroes whose poll taxes were paid last December to vote in the election of September 22.

PREMIUM FOR WORKERS WHO BAN INTOXICANTS

Chester, Pa., February 4.—With the statement that the "efficiency of a working man is greatly accelerated by total abstinence from intoxicating liquor," a company of this city has offered its 300 employees a 10 per cent increase in wages if they will agree to abstain from all forms of intoxicants.

Williams H. Stanton, general manager of the company and originator of the plan, says he is greatly pleased with the response to the offer, and declares that nearly all of the men employed at the plant have signed the agreement.

"We do not intend to draw any distinction between the men who do not sign the agreement and those who do," said Mr. Stanton, "but we will not in the future employ a man who is known to be of habitual intemperate habits, and anyone who drinks after signing the paper automatically severs his connection with the company."

NEWS.

NEGROES AND PROHIBITION.

"Are negroes used in the elections where the question of the prohibition of the sale of liquor is the issue?" asks the Waco Tribune in an article by its staff correspondent.

The Tribune correspondent then goes at considerable length to show that many negroes vote the prohibition ticket and tries to prove that some observations by this newspaper on the illegal payment of poll taxes for negroes by the liquor interest were unjust and unfounded.

We rejoice to know that many negroes vote for prohibition, and we indulge the hope that the number of negro prohibitionists will increase. No race has suffered more from the curse of whiskey than the negro race. Most of the atrocious crimes, for which the whole race has suffered, can be traced to over-indulgence in vile liquor, manufactured and sold by white men. Visit any negro dive in any city in Texas and observe what is going on there and no fair-minded man will question this statement.

Liquor sold in the so-called "best bars" is bad enough, but the vile stuff dispensed in the average negro saloon is unspeakably damnable. Much of it is doped with habit-forming and passion-inciting drugs, whose victims are not confined to one race.

White men cannot escape responsibility for these things. White men own the liquor business in this country. White men manufacture the vile concoctions dispensed in negro dives and doggeries. White men make the laws which permit these places to exist. And the white race has paid and is paying the penalty for its disregard of its moral obligations.

Answering the Tribune's question if negroes are used in prohibition elections, we say, unhesitatingly, that they are—and they are used by the liquor interest. Many negroes vote for prohibition, but they are not paid to do so. The most reckless of the "payroll boys" has never charged prohibitionists with paying the poll tax of large numbers of negroes and holding the receipts until election day to be issued to repeaters and floaters to be voted against prohibition.

That these things have been done by agents of the liquor interest is a matter of common knowledge and, in some instances, of official

record.

Of course, the Tribune knows that negroes will not participate in the approaching election at which Democrats will nominate candidates for state offices and determine whether or not the party will put in its platform a plank pledging the legislature to submit to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment establishing statewide prohibition.

Only white Democrats will vote in the primaries, but it is the duty of those who participate to consider the welfare of all the people of the state.

COLORED CITIZENS MUST RENEW THEIR FIGHT UPON THE SALOONS

The Journal & Guide 4-11-14.
Saloon Men Fortifying Themselves For "Last Stand" On Church Street In Huntersville.

From Business To Residential Section.

MUST SHOW COURT THAT LOCATION IS NOT SUITABLE

Judge Defines Restricted Territory As That North Of Queen On Church Street To Goff, Huntersville Not Included.

In the issue of the Journal and Guide of May 3, 1913, the following was the opening paragraph of a story published in connection with the efforts made by colored people of the city to remove saloons from certain streets:

"It's a long lane that has no turning. The Negroes' turn came in Judge Hanckel's court last Tuesday and Wednesday, when, after a wonderful array of testimony, . . . the Judge decided that he would not only adhere to his decision not to allow a saloon to operate in Queen Street

. . . but that after this year he would deny licenses to all the colored district north of Queen Street and west of the Norfolk and Western railroad tracks. The decision was not only a surprise to the saloon men, but to a large number of citizens who had opposed the saloons, but who hardly expected to gain so much ground at this time."

Another Surprise Due, However.

Little did the colored people, and a whole lot of white people of Norfolk think that they had another surprise coming to them, after having this assurance from the court. They thought the matter of saloons in the colored district, and especially in the exclusively residential district was settled, until last Saturday, when after an interview with Judge Hanckel, Mr. George W. Foreman, president of the Huntersville Civic Improvement League, announced that the Judge had told him that he would hear applications for license in Huntersville.

Gloom and Indignation.

This announcement brought forth both gloom and indignation, and the news spread around the city Saturday like wildfire. The telephone in the office of the Journal and Guide was ringing all day with anxious inquiries as to whether or not the report was true. Petitions were drawn up and put in circulation Sunday with the result that nearly three hundred residents and property owners of Huntersville, Barboursville and Lindenwood signed a protest against issuing license to any saloon on Church street in Huntersville.

Getting Ready for Business.

In the meantime, one of the liquor men, who expects to do business in the heart of the colored residential district after April 30th, was busy with a force of carpenters making ready for opening up. This man was G. B. Swaringen, who expects to open at the corner of Church and Lee streets. More fight against the sale of liquor has centered around this dealer than any other man in the liquor business in Norfolk within the past three or four years. When it was learned that he was to open at the corner of Lee and Church streets many colored women who live in that section were terror-stricken.

Mr. Swaringen has been operating a saloon on Church street near Queen, since the saloons were closed on Queen street.

women Largely Interested.

During the past year a local insurance and fraternal organization composed entirely of colored women and known as the 'Tents' have erected at 661-63-65 Church street an office building and auditorium at a cost of over thirty thousand dollars for building and equipment. This building is within a few feet of one of the bars objected to. Most of the fraternal, social, business and other club meetings of the women of the city are held in this building, and as these meetings are usually held at night the women regard such close proximity of the liquor traffic to their building as being both dangerous and undesirable. Many conventions and other public

meetings are also scheduled for the Tents' Hall during the year and the presence of saloons in its immediate vicinity gives an unsavory atmosphere to the surroundings. There is also a public school at the corner of Avenue B and Church street, within fifty feet of one of the saloons complained of.

Committee Sees Judge Hanckel

Tuesday morning, bright and early, a committee composed of C. C. Dogan, E. J. Puryear, Geo. W. Foreman, F. E. Puryear and P. B. Young, all residents and property owners of Huntersville, went down to see Judge Hanckel in his office to ascertain his disposition in the matter. The committee carried a petition signed by several hundred citizens. Judge Hanckel told the committee that he would hear their protest in court at the time of the application for license. He indicated that he would hear applications for licenses in this territory, but would also be glad to reopen the case against the saloons.

Big Fight Coming.

Confronted with the situation of having the liquor traffic, gambling, disorderly houses, etc., from Church street, north of Queen, transferred to that section of Huntersville between Goff street and the Norfolk and Western railroad, the colored people of Monroe ward are preparing for a determined fight against the issuing of license for their community after April 30th. They say that the court's action in clearing a part of Church street and leaving liquor in Huntersville will make worse their situation instead of improving it. The first move in the fight that is to come was made Tuesday morning when the following petition signed by over two hundred citizens was handed to Judge Hanckel:

"To the Hon. Alan R. Hanckel,
"Judge of the Corporation Court,
"Norfolk, Va.

"Sir:—The undersigned residents of Monroe Ward respectfully ask that no license be granted for the sale of liquor on Church Street, between Goff Street and the Norfolk and Western Railroads, after

April 30th, 1914. We object to the presence of saloons in the aforesaid territory for the following reasons:

"(1) It is a residential section. Nearly every house in the blocks named is occupied as a residence. There are, of course, some stores, but their number is negligible as compared to the number of residences.

"(2) Church Street skirts that section of Norfolk known as Huntersville, Barbourville and Lindenwood, inhabited almost wholly by respectable and law-abiding colored people, who, in transit between their places of employment, their churches, schools and their homes, must pass along that part of Church Street named in this petition.

"(3) The presence of saloons in the above described territory is more objectionable than the granting of license to any saloon on Church Street between Queen and Goff Streets would be. If no saloons are permitted in the aforesaid blocks, it quite naturally follows that the evils which now surround them in their present location will be transferred to a section that is less prepared for them and less able to resist them. Removed thus far from the nearest police station a number of saloons with their attending vices will become a source of terror to the community if not a serious menace to the maintenance of law and order. If saloons are not desirable on Church Street between Goff and Queen Streets, they are not desired between Goff Street and N. & W. Railroad.

"(4) For a number of years we have been striving like good citizens to establish in our community a high degree of law and order, and a reputation for peace and respectability. Before our annexation to the city the county maintained a police station in our midst. Since annexation the city has not found it necessary to do so. We are still striving to throw around our homes wholesome environments and to elevate the moral tone of the community.

We pray that you having aided us thus far in your splendid action in removing the saloons from other sections of the city inhabited by our people, will now lend the power of your high and responsible office to our efforts to save the very heart of our respectable residential section from the contaminating in-

fluence of the saloon. We firmly believe that with Church Street between Queen and Goff cleared of saloons our section of the city will become the dumping ground and stronghold of the immoral dregs of Church Street, and the haven of disorderly houses, gambling dens and other vices. We therefore pray that you do not grant license for the sale of liquor on Church Street between Goff Street and Norfolk and Western Railroad after April 30th, 1914."

Why Colored voters should Support The Cause Of Temperance

I.

If there is any class of voters that ought to be deeply interested in the cause of temperance, it is the Negro. 1500 Negroes are in the Virginia penitentiary because of liquor.

Every day the saloons fill the police court with droves of criminals whose records besmirch and tarnish the good name of the race.

When the Negro was property, the white people would not allow him to drink himself to death. When he came to own himself and ceased to be property, he was turned over to the tender mercies of the saloon.

The white man's fire water has killed out the Indian--shall it also put Aunt Hagar's children under the sod.

They say--that is those outside of Kansas, North Carolina and Maine, that prohibition won't prohibit. If it don't prohibit why is the saloon so bitterly opposed to it. We do not usually oppose that which does not hurt us.

Personal Liberty--that is the right of the saloon to shackle a man hand and foot and then take shoes off of his little children's feet, food off of his table and hope out of the heart of his wife.

Over a thousand convicts in the Pennsylvania penitentiary petitioned the State authorities to close up the saloons saying their down-fall was due to rum.

As soon as Prohibition went into effect in West Virginia one (1-4) fourth of the police force have nothing to do. The men they used to arrest as drunkards were sober.

In over fifty counties of Kansas there are no paupers in the poor house, no criminals in the jails, more people riding in their own automobiles and fewer riding in the patrol wagons.

Let the colored voters vote with the best white people of Virginia and when the battle is won we can say we had our part in this, as in all the nation's battles.

Federation of Colored Voters